

# GERMANS UNABLE TO STOP THE ONRUSHING RUSSIANS

tionary force to the Continent. The Admiralty announced to-day that Southampton has again been closed to shipping. This course was adopted when the first expeditionary army was sent to France.

The French War Ministry issued the following communique at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon:

Yesterday's events in the northern region have not to any degree compromised or modified the measures taken in view of the ulterior development of the operations. In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our troops continue their progress.

M. Millerand, the new Minister of War, sent to Gen. Joffre, the commander in chief, the following message:

"France is sure of victory because she is resolved to obtain it. She will guard her calm and her mastery of herself, which are her gages of success, to the very end. The nation accepts all trials, even the most cruel. She holds herself tenacious, patient, strong in her right, sure of her will in the end."

Gen. Gallieni, the military Governor of Paris, has taken steps to put the capital in condition to withstand a siege and to make of it a veritable intrenched camp.

From Berlin it is reported that all the forts at Namur have fallen and that Longwy, near the Luxembourg border, has been captured after a resolute defence. The message says the French army, which attacked the army of the Crown Prince, has been repulsed and that upper Alsace is virtually free of French troops.

From other sources come reports that six of the nine forts at Namur are still holding out, although the Germans have apparently occupied the city itself.

## BRITISH MARINES IN OSTEND TO STOP GERMAN AIR MENACE

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 27.

It is announced here that a strong force of British marines has been landed at Ostend and there are indications that another expeditionary army is being sent to the Continent, either to Ostend or to the coast further south.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that marines were in Ostend. He said the force was a large one, but did not give the numbers.

The step was taken because Great Britain was fearful of raids from German Zeppelins if the Germans occupied a coast town across the Channel. Ostend is only 66 miles from England and

the War Office decided to establish a strong post there as a preventive measure.

The British forces can now cooperate with the Belgians and should prove a serious menace to the right flank of the German army, which is now supposed to be swinging into France through Lille. Ostend is an unfortified town, but the marines, with the aid of warships from the harbor, could resist successfully a very large invading force.

The reason that it is believed another expeditionary army is being sent out is that steamships have been notified that the port of Southampton has been closed. This action presaged the despatching of the first army of 100,000 to France.

## SITUATION ON ALLIES' LEFT IS "EXCEEDINGLY CRITICAL"

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 28.

The Daily Chronicle publishes the following this morning:

"The situation in northern France has now become exceedingly critical and little information is likely to reach us here until another battle has been fought. The Germans have brought up their corps through Belgium, where their communications are secure, and the allies are falling back. It is greatly to be feared that the French did not penetrate the German strategic plan and that troops have been diverted to a useless offensive on the Alsace and Lorraine borders which should have been elsewhere.

"The fate of the lost provinces and of much else will be decided not on their own soil, but by German armies which are now contending possibly on the line of Arras, Cambrai and Leateau. There are no fortifications here, but on this line or further on to the rear field intrenchments will have been prepared and a good defence should be made.

"But the Germans are moving very rapidly. Their mobility is surprising

and it is attained largely by use of motor vehicles, some of them carrying guns and all carrying men to positions far advanced. From the very beginning of the campaign the Germans have thrown their whole weight upon the allied left wing, and there can be little doubt they will endeavor to practice the same strategy in the new situation.

"This is it that gives such critical importance to the battle which has now begun. If the Germans should be able to strike south between Amiens and the sea they would get astride our communications and possibly cause a further retirement.

"There is still ground for the hope that the German advance may be repelled. The British troops have covered themselves with glory and the nation is proud of them, but in a great battle they must conform to the number of their allies, and in this new position of affairs they must look after themselves and their communications. It is important that our troops should be in communication with their base and receive a constant stream of reinforcements, ammunition and stores."

## SENEGALESE TAKE OFF SHOES BEFORE BATTLE

Wounded Riflemen Arrive in Paris Smoking Pipes Taken From Germans.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A trainload of wounded Senegalese riflemen has arrived from the front. The *Matin* repeats the story told by one of the wounded of the capture of a machine gun by eighteen of the Senegalese from a force of German dragoons. The eighteen Senegalese charged the gun detachment and captured guns, ammunition and everything.

The Senegalese did not appear to mind their wounds and many of them were contentedly smoking long porcelain German pipes on their arrival. They had taken the pipes from the Germans. The one thing the Senegalese complained of was being compelled to wear shoes while fighting. Before going into action at Charleroi they are said to have thrown away their shoes. They came back wearing German shoes, so that they would not be punished for losing a part of their equipment.

## ROYAL ORPHANS CARED FOR.

Children of slain Archduke Sent to Switzerland.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Geneva to the *Standard* says Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has sent the children of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg, who were murdered at Sarajevo on June 28 last, to Switzerland, where they will remain during the present general war, which was the outcome of that tragedy.

The children arrived at the Chateau Wartburg, the property of the Duke of Parma, on Lake Constance. The Duke and Duchess will take care of the children.

## FRENCH COMMANDER LAUDS BRITISH TROOPS

"Our Army Will Pay Its Debt Soon," Says Gen. Joffre.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Official Bureau issued the following bulletin to-night:

"Gen. Joffre has sent the following despatch: 'Field Marshal Sir John French did not hesitate to throw his whole strength against forces of great numerical superiority. In doing so he contributed in a most effective manner to secure the left flank of the French army, and exhibited devotion, energy and perseverance to which I must pay my tribute. These qualities will show again to-morrow and will make certain the triumph of our cause.'

"The French army will never forget the service rendered to it. That army is inspired by the same spirit of self-sacrifice and determination to conquer which animates the British and will make good its debt of gratitude in the battle of the near future."

## GERMANY'S SILENCE OMINOUS.

Falls to Send Out Glowing Tales After Charleroi.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Rome to the *Daily News* and *Leader* says details of the battle of Charleroi are absolutely lacking from German sources. The silence of the Germans is unprecedented.

The correspondent says the Germans have magnified insignificant successes into important victories. They have deluged the Italian press with official statements with historical parallels with the battles of 1870.

In view of these facts the newspapers here comment on the strange silence of the Germans in regard to Charleroi. It is surmised that the Germans do not regard the battle of Charleroi as a victory owing to heavy losses, news of which they are withholding.

## German Guns For 2 Days Made Inferno of Namur

Attack, Begun in Fog, Was Conducted With Eleven Inch Siege Cannon, That Soon Disabled Two Forts—Other Forts Still Stand.

By JOHN BOON.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

OSTEND, August 27.

I am able to send you the first real news about Namur.

Yesterday afternoon when I was returning to Ostend from the frontier, I overtook at Nieuport two motor cars containing Belgian soldiers who escaped by way of France from Namur on Sunday. They were volunteers, young men of good family and means. They attributed their escape to the fact that they had concealed the automobiles in the outskirts of the town.

These men informed me that the Germans attacked the town during a dense fog and for two days the bombardment never ceased and the open town was reduced to ruins. The carnage among the inhabitants was terrible.

Fort Cognelee and Marchevotte were silenced by heavy German siege guns of 11 inch calibre. A French sergeant of engineers, who had charge of the party, told me that the shells used by the Germans were the heaviest he had ever seen. There is nothing like them in the French army, he declared.

After sustaining this terrible incessant attack for more than two days the Belgian troops were worn out by fatigue. A regiment of the line coming proudly along marched into the town to the strains of the 'Marseillaise' during a murderous hail of projectiles.

Alas! They had arrived too late. Namur had become an inferno, and at midnight the order was given to retreat.

I understand that the retreating force was very severely handled and that a large number of prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans.

As an instance of the scientific manner in which the Germans conduct their warfare operations I would mention that the first shells fired at Namur were directed against the wireless installation at the top of a hill overlooking the ancient citadel. My informant is one of the operators who happened to be on duty at the time.

## 200 MEN ANNIHILATED.

By The Sun's and the London Daily Mail's War Service.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

FOURTEENTH, Aug. 27.—Seventy-two Belgians who escaped from Namur im-

mediately after the German entry have arrived here. It is difficult to get a connected account of the fighting from them.

One, who was in charge of a motor car for despatch carrying, ammunition transport, &c., said:

"The Germans began the bombardment Friday. Up to Sunday afternoon they kept up an incessant fire on the forts, night and day, from an eminence outside the town. They had, I think, two batteries of 11.2 inch guns. The largest the Belgians had was 8.4 inch.

"The Germans concentrated their fire on five forts, Marchevotte, Champion, Malaret, Andoy and Elnines. Each of these contains nine guns, one 8.4 inch, two 6 inch, six 4 inch or 2.8 inch. In each fort there were 400 Belgians. Between Marchevotte and Champion 3,000 French soldiers were placed Saturday.

"The first fort struck was Marchevotte. On Saturday a German shell exploded in it and put the largest guns and one of the 6.6 inch guns out of action. Two hundred Belgian soldiers trying to escape were practically annihilated by German shrapnel and machine guns.

"A part of my work," continued my informant, "was to take a motor car with forty others and fetch soldiers from Namur to replace these. This we did successfully and the fort held out."

"On Sunday the ammunition at some of the forts began to run out. I went to Bois de Villers for a fresh supply. Returning Monday we came within the range of German shrapnel and did not get into the town, which was taken about midday. The ammunition of the Belgians by that time had given out, so they had to retire. They were splendidly covered by French soldiers.

"I could get no other particulars of the entry of the Germans except that they came in between Marchevotte and Champion and Marchevotte and the Meuse Monday. However, I believe three forts were silenced."

## ALL NAMUR FORTS CAPTURED!

Wireless From Berlin Reports Victories for the Germans.

The following wireless despatch from Berlin was received by the Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, L. I., yesterday by way of Nauen, Germany:

"All the forts at Namur have fallen, and Longwy, near the Luxembourg border, has been captured after a resolute defence. The French forces which attacked the German Crown Prince's army have been repulsed. Upper Alsace is free of the French except at points to the westward of Colmar."

## GERMANS GO BACK TO RETAKE MALINES

40,000 Sent Against City to Stop Sorties of the Belgians.

By THOMAS BLACK.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 27.—A telegram received from Antwerp to-night says that after a magnificent defence of two days Malines has been retaken by the Germans.

On the first day 20,000 Germans opposed the Belgians. On the second day 40,000 Germans were flung against a greatly inferior force. In the end the Belgians retired to Antwerp, leaving the Germans in possession of the town. The Germans immediately intrenched after ordering the inhabitants to leave. Villages between Malines and Antwerp were destroyed by the retreating Belgians to prevent their being used by the Germans as a cover in their operations against Antwerp.

The people are in mad flight from Malines, leaving the beautiful city badly damaged by the Germans. The famous Carillon bells were destroyed and all communication from the town stopped. Refugees who have arrived at Rosendael say the Germans possessed an amazing knowledge of the roads and paths of the district. German outposts got into the houses and signalled to their artillery the direction in which to fire.

The German attack was furious and was inspired with a desire to end the sorties which the Belgians were making from Malines against their trenches and around Brussels. The Belgians had made successful attacks on the German and the latter's lines of communications had been hampered by the operation. This necessitated the return of the fourth German army corps, which had already started south.

Thousands of Belgian refugees fled from the town. The Germans are now fighting furiously in their operations against the Belgians. They say they will raise Antwerp.

Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader who was made a Minister of State at the outbreak of the war, is one of the most prominent figures in the fighting. He is encouraging the Belgians, who, he said, are fighting for the most righteous cause in the world.

## ONE BRITISHER FACES SEVERAL BATTERIES

Continues Firing on Germans After All His Comrades Fall.

By HAMILTON FYPE.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London Daily Mail.

ROUEN, Aug. 27.—Opinions differed as to the accuracy of the German gunners in the fighting near Mons. One man said to me:

"They could not hit the gas works at Mons. If they had I would not be here now. We were close to the works and could see that they were trying to land a big shell in the gasometer. Every time they missed we cheered, but I tell you we waited for the next shot pretty anxiously. This side and that side the shells went, too far or too short."

A hussar spoke of the British artillery with enthusiasm and told of a magnificent example of the courage of the field gunners. Half a battery in a rather exposed position was galling the Germans by the accuracy of its aim. Several German batteries made a combined attack on the British. It was a fight between a David and half a dozen Goliaths. One by one the British guns were silenced and the men who had been serving them lay dead around them.

At last only one man was left. He went on doing his best and working steadily and, to all appearances, calmly. He would have gone on till he dropped, for although the Germans ceased their fire for a few moments they would have begun again and finished him off in spite of their admiration for his pluck, but an officer called him away.

"And," added the hussar, "you can bet he was mighty sorry to go."

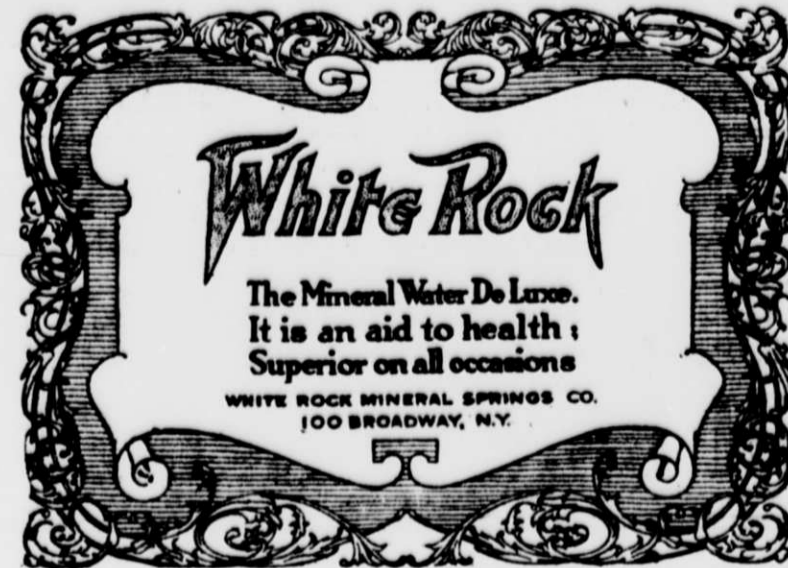
## FEARS DEFEAT OF ALLIES.

Germans May Be Too Numerous—Lille Apparently Still Stands.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of the *Daily Express* telegraphing from Lille expresses doubts as to whether the allies are numerous enough to withstand the shock of the German masses.

He says there was severe fighting on Thursday morning and the German advance was repulsed. There is nothing to prove that the line from Mons to Conde has been seriously turned at Lille and Roubaix. German cavalry occupied and evacuated each town each day.



## RUSSIANS NEAR KOENIGSBERG DRIVE GERMANS BEFORE THEM

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haps, seven army corps, possibly only five.

Three of these army corps are retreating on Koenigsberg and one is in full flight toward Osterode. All four threw away their arms, ammunition and food as they fled.

The Russians by forced marches have driven a wedge into the Germans, who were thereby so demoralized that they abandoned their intrenched positions on the Angarapp River without fighting. The line of retreat is sown with cartridges, grenades and knapsacks.

The authorities in East Prussia have caught the panic of the army. The commandant at Marienburg is reported to have ordered the inhabitants to evacuate the place and the sluices of the Elbing have been opened to flood the country.

"Berlin in three weeks" is the plan of the Russian General Staff, according to despatches from St. Petersburg. It is said that the Russian troops have been divided into four armies of 2,000,000 men each. These armies will practically be hurled one after the other through East Prussia and Galicia toward the goal, the succeeding armies filling the gaps of the ones ahead after each general engagement. Thus Russia expects to confront German reinforcements with fresh troops.

The War Office declares that there will be no necessity for "feeding off the country" as the commissariat is in excellent condition.

Small German fortresses will be taken by storm. This plan of campaign has already been carried out in the clashes between German and Austrian troops with great success. But the main fortifications, such as Koenigsberg, Posen and Danzig, will be isolated, the main strength of the army marching on to Berlin.

The Russian General Staff announced continued successes in the following official communication issued to-day: "Our offensive both in East Prussia and in Galicia developed increasing success on August 25. The Germans hastily retreated everywhere toward Koenigsberg and Allenstein."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telegraphs an announcement of the General Staff that the Russian advance is continuing with irresistible force in East Prussia and that the Germans in the southern part of the province have retreated to Osterode, ninety-five miles southwest of Gumbinnen, where the Russians won a decisive victory, and only five miles from the dividing line between East and West Prussia.

The *Morning Post* has a despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent that the marked improvements that have been wrought in the Russian army since previous wars and the inexhaustible supply of men which the Russian army can draw upon if necessary.

"Russia," the correspondent says, "will have no difficulty in finding 2,000,000 men to complete the work begun by its trained fighting forces. Moreover, this is the first time in the memory of men that the Russian army has taken the field with adequate equipment and a sufficiency of supplies, under officers trained in the hard lesson so thoroughly learned in the Japanese campaign."

"The history of that campaign shows what Russian soldiers accomplish when badly fed and equipped, but under the conditions of to-day and fighting in a cause he understands, there is little wonder that the Russian soldier has proved himself a match for the German. "The German opposition to the Russian advance is broken and demoralized. Koenigsberg, where three German army corps have taken refuge, is so situated it can easily be contained by an adequate force, while the rest of the Russian army passes on into the interior of Germany, and it is doubtful whether Germany has sufficient organized forces to oppose the Russians."

The *Daily Chronicle's* Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs that all trains from Koenigsberg arriving in Berlin are crowded with fugitives from East Prussia. The fugitives are quoted in

the despatch as saying that all non-combatants are being urged to leave.

## SURPRISED BY CAVALRY.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 27.

Further information received in the capital regarding the Russian invasion of East Prussia indicates that the cavalry took the enemy by surprise by its rapid movements, particularly in the Mazur Lake district, where it flanked five lines of defence.

The taking of Gumbinnen and Insterburg, where the German defence has been concentrated, cleared the way for the invaders so that the line at Angerburg was taken without opposition. The successful battle north of Neidenburg coupled with the crossing of the Angarapp River, has opened up the whole province to the invaders so that the central fortified towns like Boyen, surrounded on all sides by the Russians, cannot stem the advance and their investment is only a matter of time.

The Russian General Staff has issued orders forbidding the invading Russians to make use of the food and forage abandoned by the Germans in their retreat as a result of poisoning cases reported from Eydkuhnen, Gumbinnen and Insterburg.

## AUSTRIAN VICTORY.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 27.

Details of the defeat of the Russians at Krasnik, in Russian Poland, by the Austrian forces of invasion are contained in despatches from the correspondents of the *Lokalanzeiger* and the *Tagblatt* at the Austrian headquarters. According to the correspondents, the Russian forces at Krasnik are estimated to have been four or five army corps, with a total of perhaps 200,000 men. The battle began on August 23 when the advance guard of two army corps of the Russians was driven from the heights of Krasnik and Frampol. The fighting continued with heavy losses on both sides along the road to Lublin and along the Trzciel Chodol. The country is heavily wooded and was difficult for military operations. The battle finally was decided with the Austrians the masters of the situation on August 25.

## CAPTURE 100 CANNON.

Russians Drive Germans From Mazurenland Region.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The War Office issued the following this afternoon:

"In eastern Prussia the Germans have evacuated the Mazurenland region after a Russian victory. The Russians have not experienced any arrest in this very difficult territory, the western outlets of which they occupied yesterday. They confirmed that the Russians captured a hundred cannon.

"In Galicia the Russian offensive pursued its course normally, in the region south and southwest of Tarnopol. "In Galicia our troops are marching rapidly on Lemberg. Our cavalry has pursued the enemy everywhere along the line, our advance frequently engaging the enemy, who each time have been beaten and routed."

It is officially announced that Russian troops have occupied Tilsit, sixty miles northeast of Koenigsberg.

## RUSSIAN CROPS GOOD.

Sufficient for Country—British Subsidize for Hospital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that half as much money necessary for a hospital for the Russian wounded, which the British residents in St. Petersburg are presenting to the Russian Government, was subscribed within a few minutes at a meeting in the British Embassy.

It is said that the Russian crops are of average yield and because of stopping of the export of grain are more than sufficient for the country. The local provincial assemblies are conducting the negotiations between the military authorities and the farmers for the purchase of the foodstuffs required by the army.

St. Petersburg is well supplied with cereals, eggs, butter and fruit and arrangements are being made to bring daily shipments of 100 trucks of live cattle from Moscow, Petropavlovsk and Orenburg.

## SERVIANS DRIVE ENEMY OVER HIS OWN FRONTIER

Special Cable Dispatches to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Official despatches from Kragujevatz, Serbia, to-day state that the Austrian troops have evacuated Nova Varos, at the extreme northern point of the sanjak of Novi Bazar. The Austrian forces are withdrawing altogether from the sanjak, the despatches state.

Following the four day battle along the fifty mile front at the Drina, in which the Austrian army of invasion was defeated by the Servians, the victorious Servians are now driving the enemy toward Loznitza. Every effort is being made by the Servian commander to cut off the Austrian retreat and to annihilate the invading army.

Since last reports 2,000 additional prisoners have been taken. In addition the Servians have taken fifty cannon and large quantities of stores. It is admitted that the Servian losses have

## Francis Joseph Sends His Regards to the Kaiser.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, August 27.

A message from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to the Kaiser was sent out officially from Berlin to-night by wireless. It follows:

"Emperor William has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Austria:

"Victory after victory! God is with you. He will be with us also."

"I most sincerely congratulate you, dear friend, also the young heroes, your dear son, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Prince Rupprecht, as well as the incomparably brave German army. Words fail to express what moves me, and with me my army, in these days of world's history."

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

## FRENCH DIDN'T HEED WARNING ON NORTH

German Enveloping Attack From Belgium Will Be Hard to Stop.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The "Times" military expert says:

"News that the allied armies in the north of France have retired to the line of Leateau and Cambrai shows that the active defence of the line of Lille and Maubeuge has been abandoned and that these two fortresses have been left temporarily to look after themselves. "It is disappointing after the long notice given of the direction of the main German attack that the valuable defensive properties of the line at Lille and Maubeuge have not been utilized and cannot now be taken advantage of."

"The advantage of numerous river lines and inundations which might have been prepared on the Scarpe and Scheldt and the forests which might so easily have been obstructed to the enemy's advance has all gone."

"Vauban must turn in his grave, for his successors have not known how to replace the centuries defer by defences suitable to modern war."

"The necessity for holding the interval between the river Scheldt at Cambrai and the Sambre near Leateau is probably due to the need which the French higher command, experts for the holding on grimly to Metziers. Once the Germans on the Meuse between Metziers and Verdun is penetrated by the invaders, the whole system of frontier defence of eastern France breaks down."

"If the line of the Scheldt is or believe themselves to be inferior to their enemy nothing remains but a retreat to the Faisnes de Champagne. These faibles positions extend from Joigny, near Auxerre on the Yonne in the south, through Troyes, Vitry-le-Francois and Laon to La Fere. Their natural continuation northward is the line of the Somme."

"A fort at Hirson and the Fort des Ayvelles at Metziers will take their part in the defence of the line."

"So far so moderately good, but we must expect the German enveloping attack on the north to extend west of Cambrai and attempt to seize the line of the Somme before the allies can occupy it."

"It is useless in the absence of information to speculate on the situation, but it is quickly relieved we must abandon our bases on the coast northward of the mouth of the Somme and shift to Havre or Cherbourg. "However, the new base is it must be fortified and garrisoned."

"If we are unable to resume the offensive and beat back the German attack in the north, one of the consequences will be that the Germans will establish an air-craft base opposite Dover and will be able to keep us under constant observation, not to say attack."

The writer urges Great Britain to make immediate preparation with searchlights and anti-aircraft guns for a counter-attack.